

gence period but has only one generation a year.

We assume that the brook trout were feeding on pharate adults as they were rising to the surface to undergo eclosion. Teneral individuals were most likely intercepted before they could free themselves from the water surface and crawl onto an object out of the water. This obviously is a very vulnerable stage for caddisflies where predators may consume large numbers. Duffield et al. (1995) found the same to be true for the caddisfly, *Glossosoma verdonia*.

Within its range, *A. hitchcocki* may actually be a relatively common species in small, cool and unpolluted streams. Good populations have been documented in other streams containing native brook trout pop-

ulations in both Maryland and Virginia (Duffield 1995, unpublished observations). It is feasible that *A. hitchcocki* is an important dietary item for resident brook trout populations and may play an important role in maintaining their population densities.

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J.-P. Bordelais and R. M. Duffield, *Department of Biology, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059, U.S.A. (e-mail: rduffield@fac.howard.edu)*

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NOTE

Humbugs, Type Specimens, and the Identity of *Asaphocrita pineae* (Amsel 1962), New Combination (Gelechioidea: Coleophoridae: Blastobasinae)

The examination of primary types is an essential part of all taxonomic studies. Type specimens serve as a basis for the original description, the definition for named species, a standard for comparison of specimens of known or unknown identity, and a vehicle for a given name. While early authors (e.g., Linnaeus) did not use types in practice, their necessity subsequently was gradually recognized. Type specimens can be used to settle questions of ambiguity, such as cases of mixed species in the original series. In addition, type specimens may represent a source of data not recorded by the original describer.

Recently, I requested from Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Germany, a loan of the holotype of *Holcocera pineae* Amsel 1962 (*Zeitschrift fuer Angewandte Entomologie* 49: 392–398) to complete work on a synopsis of the Neotropical

Blastobasinae (Coleophoridae). Because museum policy at Karlsruhe restricts the loan of holotypes and allotypes, I was sent a “female” paratype (Fig. 1). Examination of this specimen revealed some very interesting findings—the specimen was a “humbug.”

The term “humbug” is familiar to most entomology graduate students. It refers to specimens created by graduate students, usually teaching assistants, for the purpose of testing students on insect morphology and taxonomic identification. Body parts of specimens representing various taxonomic groups are stockpiled and later meticulously selected for the construction of a unique “humbug.” These insectan models usually are so painstakingly assembled that they rival Shelley’s Frankenstein monster.

The paratype from Karlsruhe was female, but it also was male. The specimen was not



Fig. 1. Paratype, "humbug" specimen, of *Asaphocrita pineae*.

a hermaphrodite nor a gynandromorph. It was a "humbug!" A female metathorax and abdomen, apparently detached as a unit from the anterior portion of the body (as commonly experienced by many microlepidopterists), apparently had been glued mistakenly to the mesothorax of a male specimen, which apparently had lost its posterior part. Further complicating matters, I suspect that the male part is not conspecific with the female part. In fact, the female part is probably that of an undescribed species of Blastobasinae.

Because Amsel figured the genitalia of the male holotype in the original description of *H. pineae*, the identity of this species and its generic placement are possible. Accordingly, *Holcocera pineae* Amsel is hereby transferred to *Asaphocrita* Meyrick, 1931 **n. comb.** (Exotic Microlepidoptera 4: 33–192), on the basis of the examination of Amsel's drawing of the male genitalia of the holotype. The holotype has a small proximal flange, and the ventral part of valva is greatly narrowed distally as other *Asa-*

phocrita. However, other generic characters listed for *Asaphocrita* (Adamski and Brown 1989, Mississippi Agricultural Forest Experiment Station Technical Bulletin 165, Mississippi Entomological Museum Publication No. 1, 1–70), cannot be detected unless direct examination of the holotype can be made, or unless a male paratype can be made available for examination. Although I suspect that the female part of the paratype specimen belongs to *Holcocera* Clemens 1863 (Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia 2: 119–129), its identity will remain unknown until another female paratype of *A. pineae* is examined or more specimens of this species are collected.

The identity of the female of *A. pineae* appears solvable with the cooperation of curators at Karlsruhe. However, I cannot stop thinking about that obvious glob of glue between the meso- and metathorax of the paratype "humbug" of *A. pineae* in contrast with the lack of adhesive evidence on those humbugs that I had to examine

when taking laboratory examinations in my introductory courses in entomology.

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David Adamski, *Research Associate, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0127, U.S.A.*

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NOTE

Dwarf Millipedes (Diplopoda: Polyxenidae) on Pines in an Ornamental Landscape

Polyxenus Latreille (Diplopoda: Polyxenidae) species have been reported to feed on algae in moist leaf litter of broadleaf and pine forests (Hoffman 1990, p. 842. *In* Dindal, ed., *Soil Biology Guide*. John Wiley & Sons; Nichols and Cooke 1971. *The Oxford Book of Invertebrates*. Oxford University Press), while other authors consider them "bark dwellers" (Hopkin and Read 1992. *The Biology of Millipedes*, Oxford University Press). One species, *Polyxenus lagurus* (L.), has been collected from the thatched roof of a vacation home in Germany (Weidner 1974. *Praktische-Schadlingsbekämpfer* 26: 12, 174-176), under stonewalls and in houses (Enghoff 1976. *Entomologische Meddelelser* 44: 161-182), and from galls of goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis* L. (Shelley 1988. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 66: 1638-1663). In this paper, we report on the occurrence of *Polyxenus lagurus* in still another and distinct habitat, pine trees in ornamental landscapes.

We took beat samples of pine trees and shrubs on 19 June and 27 Aug. 1997 as part of a study to identify predators of pine needle scale (*Chionaspis pinifoliae* (Fitch); Homoptera: Diaspididae). Tree species sampled were preferred hosts of pine needle scale and included *Pinus mugo* Turra (a dwarf cultivar), *P. sylvestris* L. and *P. nigra* Arnold standing within the city limits of Urbana-Champaign, IL. Pines occurred in three types of habitats: 1) "natural areas,"

park-like habitats wooded primarily with *Pinus* species (n = 24); 2) "grassy areas," dominated by turf that surrounded pine trees (n = 24); and 3) "disturbed areas," pines in ornamental landscape plantings in proximity to paved roads and/or parking lots (n = 25).

We took beat samples from four branches per tree, one at each of the cardinal points, and at mid-canopy. Each branch was beaten four times by a 925 g rubber mallet through approximately a 90° of arc. A 70% ethanol filled enamel pan was held under the branch to capture falling arthropods. All arthropods and debris from a single plant were combined into one sample, and samples were returned to the lab for species separation under a dissecting microscope.

We collected 63 *Polyxenus lagurus* from three of the disturbed habitat sites: plantings between a large parking lot and a busy road in front of a grocery store (n = 61 specimens), in front of a retail store (n = 1), and at the edge of a large parking lot for a shopping mall (n = 1). These three locations were separated by more than 3.5 km. *Polyxenus lagurus* were only collected from trees that supported populations of pine needle scale; however, it seems unlikely that there is any direct ecological relationship between millipedes and the scale insect.

The presence of *Polyxenus lagurus* in beat samples of pines may not be unexpected because Hoffman (1990) reported